

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

COMMODITY FUTURES
TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC),
Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES H. MCALLISTER,
Defendant.

Case No.: 1:18-CV-0346

RESPONSE TO:

THE CFTC'S CONSENT ORDER

BY DEFENDANT CHARLES H. McALLISTER

The CFTC's CONSENT ORDER was presented to Defendant and is hereby REJECTED for some of the following reasons:

1. The CFTC's CONSENT ORDER contains an "admission of guilt" clause and Defendant has an appeal pending in a related criminal case.
 2. The CFTC's CONSENT ORDER contains numerous, significant factual errors and conclusions in the Finding of Fact and Conclusions of Law. This issue could be easily eliminated with the exclusion or change of the "admission of guilt" clause. The CFTC

1 stated such a change to the clause is a "non-starter".
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3 3. The Permanent Injunctions in the CONSENT ORDER prevent the Defendant from his
4 right to earn a living due to overly broad language and limitations. In fact, the Defendant
5 has never been accused of any misconduct in connection with trading on a registered entity.
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8 4. The CFTC has stated that this case is "very important to the commission" but has been
9 unable to articulate how the case or an agreement, as well as certain non-negotiable terms
10 in the agreement, would bring relief to the Bullion Direct creditors. For example, the
11 Defendant is already subject to the same amount under a Restitution Order in the related
12 criminal case.
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15 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
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17 The CFTC lacks jurisdiction over the activity at issue, given that there is no connection to any
18 futures market; no manipulation of, or impact on, the futures market; and cannot be classified as
19 retail leveraged commodities transactions.

20 Despite the CFTC's threats of seeking additional penalties should the proposed CONSENT
21 ORDER not be accepted by the Defendant, the amounts would be uncollectable and come behind
22 a redundant Restitution Order. In simpler terms, the CFTC is aware that any amount they are
23 aware of is uncollectable and that they would use taxpayer funds to achieve nothing meaningful.
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25 The Restitution amount sought is grossly miscalculated and cannot be substantiated.
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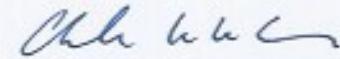
27 Furthermore, in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Lui, the CFTC is only entitled to
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1 recover "ill-gotten gains" and cannot recover funds that were used for legitimate business
2 expenses.
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4 CONCLUSION

5 The CFTC continues to maintain a rigid position that the terms and wording, except for
6 "minor changes," are non-negotiable. Without the CFTC's willingness to negotiate the actual
7 terms of the agreement, any discussion of the factual errors and/or other wording changes is not a
8 productive use of time for either party.

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11 Dated this 14th day of August, 2020.

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14 Charles H. McAllister, Defendant (Pro Se)

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